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From the Portland Argus.

Repeated enquiries having been made of us in relation to the opinions of Mr. PARKS upon certain points, we thought it advisable, in connection with the gentlemen whose names are appended thereto, to address him the following letter. Mr. PARKS was absent from Bangor for three weeks after the letter was written—immediately after his return, he forwarded the reply which is subjoined, and which we think, will prove entirely acceptable to those who, for want of knowledge of his views, may have entertained doubts of their orthodoxy. It will be perceived, at a glance, that Mr. PARKS's views of the currency square with those which are the foundation of the policy of the administration, and are such as are entertained by the democracy of the State and Nation. He is for taking a firm stand in favor a specie currency for the ordinary transactions of life, without favoring the "*chimerical scheme of an exclusive metallic currency,*" or the still-more-to-be-depreciated federal currency *exclusively of paper.* He does not entertain those agrarian doctrines which have been ascribed to him by the federal party, for the purpose of arraying the business community against him. He is for moderate, but firm measures—for saying to the money-power thus far shalt thou go and no farther—and for protecting the rights of the people against its insidious encroachments. He takes the precise ground upon which every democrat can meet him—and without yielding to either extreme, he will command the support and confidence of both. He is for respecting the rights of all—for protecting rightful owners in the possession of their property—and not for any of those sudden changes in our financial policy which must be productive of ruinous consequences to almost every business man, without benefitting any portion of the few who survive uninjured—he will never become the instrument of those who desire a change merely because it is a change, without caring whether or not it will be beneficial to the community.

In relation to Regular Nominations, also, Mr. PARKS is with the democratic party. He has "*always held them to be binding*"—*has always supported them without exception, and maintained this principle* [their validity] *by example as well as precept.*" When the democratic party ceases to do as Mr. PARKS says he has "*always*" done—when any considerable portion of its members shall refuse to the will of the majority fairly expressed, and to sustain those who come before them regularly nominated for public office—then we shall have reached an evil day. Our only chance for political salvation is in *a firm and determined adherence to Regular Nominations, without regard to private feelings or griefs.* It will never be possible to make a nomination which will be altogether acceptable to every body—we must all take our turns in the way of making concessions—and it is not possible for us to imagine a state of things in which a democratic Convention would not present a candidate greatly to be preferred to one of directly opposite opinions. Every democrat who neglects to go to the polls does as direct a service to the federal candidate as if he gave him his vote; and we will not suffer ourself to believe that any real democrat can be so far warped from the true track, by private prejudices, as, at a time as important as the present, to feed and clothe the enemy.

The line of conduct which Mr. Parks has pledged himself to, in the event of his election, must be acceptable to all. He has no desire to lend himself to any faction, but is determined to be governed by the wishes of the great body of the party, and the paramount interests of the State.

We confess that we feel a deep interest in the result of the election which is now so near at hand, and that we consider it of unsurpassed importance to the democratic party. There is every reason why it should be so considered—it is our first State election since Mr. Van Buren came into the Presidency, and it occurs at a time when the most active and unprincipled efforts are making to put down the principles which he was placed in power to sustain. In relation to those principles the opinions of the people of this State *have undergone no change,* and they are called upon by every incentive of patriotism, to evince the fact to the world by such an overwhelming majority as will effectually silence those who are prating of changes and re-actions, where none exist. The present is a time when every democrat is emphatically called on *to do his duty*—when there should be no heart-burnings, no divisions in our ranks—we need our whole strength, for never have our opponents been more busy, more reckless, or more determined. Every nook and corner of the State has been ransacked, and *they will have every one of their men at the polls!* To counteract such efforts, requires some exertions—the democracy must rouse from its slumbers, gird on its armor, and fight the battle manfully—the ascendancy once wrested from their hands no one can answer for the period of its return.

PORTLAND, July 24, 1837.

Dear Sir,—As various and contradictory reports are in circulation, in relation to your opinion on the currency of the country, as well as to your views of the obligation of individuals to sustain regular nominations of candidates for office—some asserting that you are for a currency entirely metallic, dispensing altogether with paper, at once—that you do not hold regular nominations obligatory upon individuals—and that, if elected, you would favor the peculiar views of that portion of the party who have *not uniformly* adhered to its usages—the undersigned, desirous of avoiding division among friends, if there is no just cause therefor, respectfully request your opinions and views upon the foregoing subjects.

Respectfully, your obed't serv'ts,
(signed) H. W. GREENE,
A. W. H. CLAPP,
IRA CROCKER,
CHARLES HUNT.

Hon. GORHAM PARKS.

BANGOR, August 12th, 1837.

To H. W. GREENE,
A. W. H. CLAPP,
IRA CROCKER, and
CHARLES HUNT, Esqs.

Gentlemen,—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter of July 24th ult.—Owing to my absence from home, it did not come to hand until this morning.

In your letter you request my opinions and views on several subjects, the first of which is the currency—some asserting, to use your language, "that I am for a currency entirely metallic, dispensing altogether with paper, at once."—Such, gentlemen, is not my opinion. If desirable, it is not practicable. We must look at this subject in the situation we are in as one of the States of this Union, intimately connected by relations both of a political and business character with the rest. We cannot at once change from the present system to an entire specie currency, if we would. My wish, is in the first place to secure for the laboring and working classes a currency which shall always be of sure and equal value. This is the constitutional currency of gold and silver, the highest coin of which is the eagle of ten dollars value. This currency I wish preserved to the people, *protected* from the perpetual war which is made upon it by the banks, in attempting to substitute their small bills as a currency instead of it.

Securing this, I have no objection to banks issuing bills for such greater amounts as may prove useful to serve as a currency among that class who denominate themselves business men, and such others as may have occasion to use sums of large amount, *taking care that they are made to be, what they purport to be, representatives of money.*

The subject of the currency is one, which may be extended to great length, I believe I have said enough to answer your question.

In the second place, you enquire my opinion as to the validity of regular nominations. I answer, that I always have held regular nominations, fairly made by the democratic party, to be binding on all its members. I have always supported them without any exception, and maintained this principle by example, as well as precept.

With regard to the third query proposed to me, I assure you gentlemen, that if I should be elected to the place for which I am now proposed, my most earnest endeavor will be to promote harmony in the democratic party, by healing divisions, acting kindly and gently towards any sections of it, that may (no matter from cause) have become separated from each other, taking care that no set, or class of men are persecuted, discountenancing proscription, and endeavoring to know no man among us, in any other light, or point of view, than as Democratic Republican, entitled to just so much weight, and no more, as his integrity, talents, purity of principle, and devotion to the great cause of civil liberty, and our political opinions, as the great means of obtaining and preserving it, ought to give him.

With these views, you will perceive that I should endeavor at least to be governed by no set of men, but to be directed in all things, tending to advance the public good; in appointments to office, as in all other acts, by the great voice of the people, and my own consciousness of right.

I am, gentlemen,
with very great respect,
your obedient servant,
GORHAM PARKS.

The Portland Gazette of Wednesday last, is very eloquent in deprecating attacks upon the private character of candidates for office. It says, "gives us in preference (to such assailants) the wild savage of the desert or the ferocious cannibal of the uncivilized islands of the sea." This language is strong, but just; and we are glad that even at this late day, so much light has broke upon the Gazette. Where was its eloquence upon this point, when the savage tomahawk of the slanderer was wielded so ruthlessly against the private characters of Jefferson, Jackson, and Johnson—when the sacredness of the domestic circle was invaded, and the most venomous lies poured forth from week to week by the federal press? Where was its abhorrence of attacks upon private character so late as two weeks ago, when the Kennebec Journal and the Hallowell Chronicle were propagating and countenancing the vilest slanders against Col. Parks, without the manliness to make any tangible charge for which they could be held responsible? Where, when charges of the basest character were whispered from mouth to mouth, against the same gentleman, and scattered into every part of the State—the very men who propagated them disclaiming them altogether, as soon as traced home to them! When the Gazette reads a homily to the Journal and Chronicle, and blackballs the federal runners and Boston emissaries, whose mouths are overrunning with calumnies against private character, it *may* claim some credit for its sincerity in deprecating such warfare.—Age.

From the Monthly Repository.

TRUE KNOWLEDGE.

Until the people of a country are taught to reason on the moral and political events of the past, rightly deducting the various lessons of sound experience to be acted upon in the present and progressively improved in the future; until they have learnt to feel, as well as know, that there is an inherent truth in nature that *must* overpower all imposing forms of falsehood, ignorance, injustice, and despotism, being its worst and most common incarnations, until they are taught to know and feel it the duty of all human beings, to elevate themselves in the scale of moral nature, and strive "to live and move, and have their being" as peers of the realm of mind; until they know and feel that wisdom and fortitude build up a more secure and lasting road to happiness than place and pension, and that the works of intellect possesses in reality what the deceived imagination so-long believed to be the birthright of hereditary rank and external glory; until the people are taught to know, and until they are so far elevated as to feel without being taught, that a pure religion of the heart is the mother of all high thoughts and good deeds, and far removed from the tall and vapid follies of a legal church—the mother of priests and pluracies; until they become convinced, and unanimously and constantly resolve to act on the conviction, the second knowledge is the best welth of nations, and general happiness its only logical & humane application, the people of a country cannot be said to possess any real education, or constant object of thought and action, that ever can, or ever *ought* to lead them to permanent peace and contentment of soul. The vast flood of things rolls on, and many must be the wrecks before the "safe arrivals" become general. The attainment of moral and political rights, in the full sense of the word, necessarily be slow, but the certain result of indefatigable efforts. To be patient on principle is to be strong in purpose; to be constant in desire is to be great in sincerity; to possess knowledge and energy is to have all the requisite means, and the end will be proportionate to the continuity. The fate of humanity is in its own hands.

THRESH IT OUT, AND BRING IT IN. The wheat harvest is already over in the Southern, Western, and Middle States, and begun in our own, and a more bountiful one, taken as a whole, was never shovered upon *poor breadeating* man. Now how is it, brother farmers? Are you going to stack it and mow it away for the squirrels and rats and mice to fatten upon? or are you going to strike up the music of the flail and the horse-power, and let us have a little of your grain in the towns and villages, who are looking to you with open mouths and hungry stomachs for something to keep *starve to death* from our premises? Out with it, and let us have a little, to give the rest of us strength to rejoice with you in the fullness of your Garners.

Some of us have gone so long to New York to mill, and paid such heavy tolls, that we are drained of the little *lucre* we had, and some of us who were too *stuffy* to do that, have joined the "*March of Intellect Starvation Society,*" and fattened ourselves by snuffing at the "ghost of a Tom Cod," and now and then catching a morsel of roast potato—a green, *pea* or a *bean pod.* Now if you have any bowels of compassion, thresh out your wheat and bring it in.—The first in the market gets the best price of course, so that we hope your interest will back up your benevolence, and prompt you to haste in hushing the cry for bread.—Maine Farmer.

The most dangerous man in the world for a young female to be acquainted with, is he who sanctions or encourages ill feelings towards her parents or relations. If a lovers intentions be honorable, he will rather seek to make peace than to increase strife, because he will feel that in after years he may be in a situation to require similar justice from others. There is no deceit in a parent's love, and a parent's admonitions are occasionally and necessarily severe, because their object is the permanent happiness of their child. A lover's words are always gentle, for his object is simply the temporary gratification of the one addressed. How many are there who listen only to the sweet accents of the lover, and awaken from their error when it is too late to repair it.

THE HIT PALPABLE. A few days since a traveller stepped into a bank located in a village in the neighborhood of this city, and immediately after his entrance pulled off his hat, coat and cravat; this done, he cast a look at the cashier who was seated in a corner, 'calm as summer's morning,' and with a commanding shake of his head, said, 'Sir had'nt you better be getting that are water heated?' The teller informed him that he was in the wrong shop. 'You are in a bank, sir, not in a barber's shop.' 'A bank, ha!' ejaculated the stranger, they told me it was a shaving shop. [Western Hemisphere.

[From the New York Daily Express.]

THE IRISH SEIZURE.

SCENE I.

The cabin is small—the roof is partially unthatched—the light and the smoke have little better than narrow hole of a foot square for the entry of one, and the exit of the other; the turves are burning but deadly, and there are very few of them; but the pig has just littered in the corner of the room; and though the husband is ill of a fever in the other—whilst the wife is obliged to leave him, to labor a few hours in the fields, to get potatoes or butter-milk to put in the mouths of three little ones—yet the littering of the pig is their fortune; and if her "*poor husband*" were but well again, methinks she could almost be merry!

There is such a delicious elasticity in the Irish character! I have travelled many a long-mile on the roads and in the lanes of this rough world of ours—and I have conversed very often with the Frenchman, the Dutchman, and Dane, the Swede, the German, the Prussian, the Spaniard, the Portuguese, the Belgian, and the Italian; but I never met with any companion half so amusing, or half so instructive—half so witty, or half so true hearted—half so joyous, or half so gay, as a regular true-born Irishman!! And now do not be after saying or thinking, that I am an Irishman myself;—for on my word and honor as a gentleman, this is not the case; but justice to whom justice is due, is my motto—and I cannot, for the life of me, refuse my offering of gratitude and praise to the witty, generous, hospitable, and noble sons of "Erin's Green Isle."

Well—but let us go back to our Irish cabin! I have said that the littering of the pig was such a "*God send*" of prosperity to that poor family—that though the children were such young "*wee things,*" that they could only eat and cry; and though the husband and farther lay sick of a fever in the same room as the sow with her noisy brood, and as the three children, on their straw mattrass;—and though the mother and wife was obliged to shut them all in for some hours of each day, whilst she sought by the sweat of *her* brow to gain a few turves, and earn a few potatoes, to feed herself and her little ones;—still, in spite of all, the family was *not* 'fainthearted,' and *hope* shone brightly on the future!—Yes—for hope can gild the future, even in an *Irish Cabin*!

But who is this severe, ill-looking, surly, unfeeling fellow, who knocks at the cabin door, during the absence of the mother and wife?—It is the Tithe collector, the Tithe agent!—"*Two Shillings and Sixpence*" is the demand! The y have a little bit of land—little indeed; but, small though it be, it is *not* tithe free!—It would not yield enough to feed one of those dear little laughing children in the corner on the floor—who are playing with straws picked out of the mattrass on which they sleep at night; but it is not too small to be noticed by the Protestant Irish parson! The eldest child turns the wooden button—and the door is open!—The *Tithe Collector* is accompanied by the *Tithe Seizer.* "*He has called many times, and cannot wait longer!*" The husband pleads that he is ill! The children just make the ruffians understand, that their mother is out at work in the fields! All this is useless! The sow and her litter are spied out in the corner by those myrmidons—and the *Two Shillings and Sixpence* are assured! Yes—yes—the parson may now sup on the hopes of the Irish cabin! It is true, the cabin is left *hopeless*!—It is true, the parson is in no want of his supper! But "*the law must take its course!*" Oh yes! "*the law must take its course!*" And the sow and the little pigs must all be sold to pay the tithes, and the *law expence*!!

The mother and the wife returns to her home! Her husband was better in the morning. She has worked hard all day, and cheerfulness has amost lightened up her face, as she approaches her humble—most humble cabin!! But her husband has relapsed—the sow and the pigs have been seized and carried away, to pay the tithes of the parson and the law expenses; but a shilling or two are restored her—her husband dies—she follows him in a few days to the last cold home of a few feet of earth—and the three pretty little ones are left without father or mother, to sport unconsciously in the cabin of their departed parents! This is a picture of an Irish seizure!!!

SCENE II.

AN IRISH SALE—"*The people won't purchase*!!" Come—come, that is some consolation! "*The people won't purchase!*" So then the blanket MAY be taken from the bed of the dying child;—so then the BED may be seized on which the mother of a new-born babe was reposing;—so then the broken legged chairs and the tottering, rickety tables of the father of a *large* family, in a *small* tenement, *may* be seize and carried away to the sale room, to be sold to pay *Tithes* to a parson who never saw the parish of which he is Rector, and never administered Christian consolation to either a Protestant or Catholic member of his flock!!—Yes—yes all this *is* possible—all this *may* be done;—nay, gracious heavens! all this *is* done done, and *daily done,* in the name of religion, and under the mask of justice and the law! But that Providence which never slumbers, and never sleeps—which tempers the wind to the shorn lamb—and which from seeming evil still educes good—has defeated all these efforts—has rendered vain all their boasting—for "THEY WON'T PURCHASE!!" Oh, how vain indeed was their boasting. As the merciless men seized the goods and carried away!! They predicted that the "TITHE FEAST" would soon be held—that the chest would soon be filled—that the purse of the proud parson would soon be replenished—that the goods of the naked, the widow, the famishing, and the fatherless, would be sold and would *fetch their price*—and the minister of the cross (the what! do I say?—no, the minister of Satan) would soon receive the produe of the miseries wants, and sorrows of his fellow parishoners!! But a new cry has reached their ears—a decision has struck dismay into their souls;—it is not the cry of an army, or the decision of a Court at Law—but it is the cry of the people—and it is their decision—"THE PEOPLE WON'T PURCHASE."

Take the following scene which occurred in Dublin. It is by no means so sad, or so afflicting a tale, as I could bring before you; but it is a specimen of the resolution of the people.—An Execution was issued against a Mr. Christopher Ward, a highly respectable farmer, in the county of Dublin! The prosecutor was the *Reverend* Montague S. Short, Chaplain to His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant, and Rector of the Parish of Glonmeath! The amount claimed from Mr. Ward was £80.

The sub-sheriff, attended by a strong force both of military and police, proceeded to Mr. Ward's residence, and there seized an immense quantity of valuable property, which was immediately put up at auction! The first thing offered for sale was a rick of oats, valued at £100. It was put up at 10 shillings!! but not a single bidder could be found in an assemblage consisting of upwards of *two thousand people.*

The trick of the Tories and of the parsons was to seize a large amount of property—put it up and sell it for next to nothing, in order to injure Mr. Ward, and with the view of deterring others from future resistance. But the trick did not suceed! Out of 2000 persons, not one scoundrel could be found, who would bid even THE SHILLINGS for a rick of oats valued £100!! No, no—the people knew it to be, and felt it to be, an affair of principle!

Finding it was impossible to procure purchasers in the country, the sheriff determined on removing every thing portable to Dublin!—He accordingly seized four valuable horses, a jaunting car, two carts, and harness, and proceeded in triumph to Dublin with his booty!

To insure a good attendance, and as they thought a good sale, placards were posted all over the city announciug that a Tithe sale was to take place at "*Summer Hill,*" and recommending the people to attend!! They did so;—oh yes the people *were there* in abundence—but no purchase!!!

The *Freeman's Journal* supplies us with the following particulars of the attempt at the sale, which was held on the 4th November, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, "in the rear of *Johnny Mc Crea's meeting house*"!! Read the following description of the sale—and then thank God that you are an American.

Mr. McDonnell, the sheriff and auctioneer, with the deputy sheriff of the county by his side, set up the jaunting car; in doing which he addressed the assembly by saying—"Gentlemen, I regret to say that this is a sheriff's sale for tithes. I have but one course to pursue—either to resign my situation, or to conduct this sale! (Hear, hear.) There is no duty payable by the purchasers, as this is a sheriff's sale."

Mr. Ward here presented himself, and attempted to speak, but could not, in consequence of the deafening cheers of the vast multitude. After a minute or so, silence being established, he said—"I beg leave to say a word or two;" and then, addressing himself to the countrymen, "Boys, a great many of you know me—and you cannot pay me a greater compliment than by giving any one *who chooses,* an opportunity of coming forward to buy my goods, which I wish to see farily disposed of"—(Cheers, and cries of 'back, and make room.') "Take care that none of you give the slightest cause for a breach of the peace, the police are here—so take care of yourselves. I would rather lose every penny of my property, than that one man should be injured through any act of mine! I don't care if the goods do not bring a shil- [illegible] as they please; but I [illegible]

[illegible] Mechanics Hall.—Cincin. News.

lieve you know that not one of my family, nor myself, will ever pay a penney of tithes." (Loud cheering, and cries of 'Why should you—what did you ever receive for them?')

The auctioneer then proceeded—"I may as well go on with the sale. Gentlemen, here is a very fine new jaunting car—what will you say for it?—(a dead silence.) It is a beautiful article—I am sure I ought to have bidders; I never had so numerous, nor a more respectable company; what do you say for it? (Continued cheering.) Will no one bid? *One pound* for it. I am proceeding in the usual manner of my profession, gentlemen, by bidding myself. (Cheers.) If there are no advance I cannot go on with the sale. Still no bidding! Gentlemen, I must adjourn the sale!"

The *Deputy sheriff* was here consulted.

The auctioneer resumed his duties, but the like results followed, and the sale was obliged to *be adjourned*! When this was announced, the cheering of the vast concourse rent the air, and some minutes elapsed before the loud hurrars subsided!

Mr. Ward then said—"My friends, let us give three cheers for the auctioneer"—(*Loud cheers*, and amongst other expressions of good wishes for the individual, cries of "*good luck to you forever and forever, Mr. McDonnell.*) Mr. Ward then begged of the assemblage to return in the same peaceable manner in which they had conducted themselves throughout, for which he thanked them most cordially. In a quarter of an hour after, the scene of this transaction was as peaceable as it could be.

This is a pretty fair manifestation of the state of public opinion in Ireland on the tithe question. In a city containing upwards of 250,000 inhabitants, not a man could be found to offer a farthing for an article contaminated by the hands of tithe proctor! What dunderheads the supporters of the church must be; relying on the omnipotence of the *Writ of rebellion*, they refused in the last session of Parliament to accept of a measure, which would have secured to the Clergy a comfortable income! The *Writ of rebellion* only affects the wretchedly poor, and from that class the Clergy can get nothing but their miserable carcasses! The wealthy file an answer to the parson's bill, and when it is run up to judgment, they permit them to carry away their property; and the parson, after expending some twenty or thirty pounds, finds himself in precisely the same position as when he commenced.

THE PEOPLE WON'T PURCHASE!!

But my letter of to day must be brought to a close. I have four other scenes for my next communication. They will be—

3rd. An Irish Court of Law.
4th. An Irish prison.
5th. An Irish Funeral.
6th. An Irish Orange Feast.

And when these scenes drawn from real life shall have been perused—if you do not thank God that you are *not* Irishmen—and that you *are* Americans—you must be the most worthless and ungrateful of men. Yours, obediently, O. P. Q.

EXTRAORDINARY ACCIDENT.

We have been favored with the following extract from a letter, dated

St. Johns, N. B., August 8th, 1837.

"About two years since, a wealthy company commenced the construction of a suspension bridge over the river St Johns, two miles above the city. The river at the site of the bridge, is deep and rapid, so that it was impossible to found piers between the shore abutments.—The span was 500 feet, exceeding that of any bridge in America, and equal to that of the celebrated Alcual bridge in Wales. The engineer employed, was a Mr. Warren, of New York. A series of untoward accidents have been happening to the work, ever since its commencement. Last winter, he nearly got his main trusses over, when the whole gave way.—Two months ago he got his chains across, and erected the scaffolding on them. The improper angle at which they were carried over the towers, caused a lateral pressure on them, and threw them out of their original vertical position. A fortnight since, the work was found to be in so critical a state, and conducted so improperly, that the directors wrote to Mr. Ellison, to get his opinion on the state of the bridge, and as to what was the most advisable course to pursue. Upon receiving his report, they requested him to assume charge of the work, which he did, though at the same time expressing it as his opinion that there was very little hope of success. He immediately caused new towers to be erected, and got over several new chains relieve the old ones. There were, now, upwards of five miles of chain cables, large enough for sloops of war, across the towers, suspended in the centre, 80 feet above high water. Yesterday morning, one of the outside chains parted and and was soon followed by the others, and forty men were precipitated amongst the forest of scaffolding, into the rapids below. Nine dead bodies and one trunkless head have been picked up, besides several wounded men, who are not expected to survive. It is Mr Ellison's opinion, and most of the directors coincide with him, that there has been some foul play; for when he first examined the work, he discovered several pieces of rope-yarn tied round the links of the chains, which had been saturated with acid. The ferrymen were bitterly opposed to the erection of the bridge, as were also the wood boatmen, who frequently lost the heads of their masts, in passing under the scaffolding. The work will probably be suspended for the present."—Boston Statesman.

The Baltimore Transcript says that he will bet two to one (two turnips to a leg of mutton, as the Circus Clown says, we suppose,) that Mr Jenks of the Nantucket Inquirer can mount a whale, and beat us on the Sea Serpent in a race round Nantucket. We shan't take this bet, because we suspect the Trascript has seen Mr J. ride his spouter—he keeps one to visit the continent with occasionally.

GREAT CRY AND LITTLE WOOL.

The following specimen of boasting large on a small capital, is from the Gazette of Monday evening:—

"THE GREAT WEST HAS COME!
WHIG VICTOGRIES IN THE WEST.

The whole West, with the exception of a spot here and there, is now Whig. The Whigs are superior in the powerful States of Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana. * *

Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana all gave their votes to Gen. Jackson for an election and for a re-election. Tennessee voted for Gen. Jackson three times, and is his own home, where, it was supposed, he had more gives an immense majority for a Whig Governor, and re-elects JOHN BELL to Congress, from the HERMITAGE DISTRICT. Indiana, it is now settled, has elected six Whig members of Congress, perhaps seven, in the place of Ruthffe Boon, and Indiana, be it remembered, at the last Congressional election, elected seven Administration members,—its whole delegation. Kentucky has not achieved a victory less glorious. As yet no one of the thirteen members elected from Kentucky is a Van Buren man,—two districts only remain to be heard from, so that it is settled that ther are eleven Whig members elect."

We see nothing very alarming in the *few facts* upon which the Gazette has based this great superstructure of words. The whole West contains *no more "Whig"* States than it did at the last Presidential election, at which time, also, the same party was "*superior*' in *the same States*. Ohio, Kentucky, Tennessee and Indiana did, it is true, vote for Gen Jackson—*but it is equally true*, THAT NEITHER OF THEM VOTED FOR MR. VAN BUREN. Ohio, Kentucky and Indiana VOTED FOR HARRISON, and Tennessee FOR WHITE—and the four States gave an aggregate majority AGAINST MR. VAN BUREN of THIRTY THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED AND TWENTY VOTES. So that, admitting all the Gazette claims to be true, it has gained no Congressmen *except in States which went against Mr. Van Buren in November last*. In the Hermitage District Mr. Bells' election is no triumph, because no candidate was run against him—as he was the only man voted for, there could be no other result.

Considering the exertions of the Bank party, and the panic with which they have been backed, it must be conceded they have made but trifling inroads upon our ranks, and that they huzza for very trifling gains, and express public thanks for very small favors.—Eastern Argus.

From the Eastern Argus

A CALL FOR ACTION!

A friend at Augusta writes to us as follows:

"*Augusta, August* 19, 1837.

"*Dear Greene*,—The federalists are making extra human exertions in this county, and allow me to say, that they are exceedingly sanguine of carrying the State. The least majority they claim in this county, is 2800 to 3000. I am not alarmed at all—but I *do* say to our friends, unless the *armour* is buckled on in earnest, our majority will be a small one."

We give this letter for the purpose of convincing our friends of the necessity of taking hold manfully in the present canvass—it is from one of the best informed politicians in the State What the federalists are doing in Kennebec, is but a sample of what they are doing throughout the State—but part and parcel of a general and simultaneous effort to obtain the ascendancy here. We can assure the democracy that the calm appearance of the political sea is deceitful—that every limb of the federal body politic is busily at work—and that without corresponding efforts on our part, we need not hope to do more then *baeley succeed*. We have no idea of "*crying peace, peace, when their is no peace*," or of contributing to that feeling of false security, which *alone* threatens us with defeat. We know perfectly well that we have strength enough in this state—that if every man is at the polls we can give a democratic majority of TEN THOUSAND, at least—and we know equally as well, that that strength will be of no avail if those who wield it ingloriously sleep upon their posts. We conjure those persons who love democratic principles, and who desire to see them triumphant, to buckle on their armour—there never was a time when it was more important for them to *work* as well as talk.

From the Saco Democrat.

MR. CONDON.—When the deposites were removed from the old United States Bank, or to her when the government ceased to deposite the public revenue in that Bank, in anticipation of the expiration of its charter—politicians, to favor their own ambitious views, set up the cry of distress, which was reiterated from one extreme of the Union to the other—and panic, panic and nothing but panic, was the order of the day. The government had interfered with the currency it was said, and individual distress and suffering had followed. Business was prostrated—our navigable waters had become a waste and our canals a solitude. This cry about the currency and public destress, scarcity of money and prostration of business, was kept up in spite of every evidence to the contrary.—The extraordinary receipts into the Treasury from increased and extended commercial operations, and purchases of public lands, the high price of and great demand for labor, and the projected canals and railroads, and unexampled expenditures on granite ledges and other branches of business—the erection of immense hotels and other public buildings involving expenditures of money vastly beyond what had ever before been witnessed in this country, all tended to demonstrate that there was no scarcity of money, no public distress. Still the cry was kept up that money was scarce, and the times, the times—the government meddling with the currency had ruined the country, was still the burden of the song. With our specie circulation more than doubled, and bank circulation increased in even a greater proportion—the cry of scarcity of money was kept up, and the money market was the constant topic of the day. It was said the government was collecting all the money and hoarding it up in the pet banks and keeping it out of circulation, when it was well known these banks were using it extensively in liberal discounts to business men, still the false clamor was kept up till a distribution of what was pretended was hoarded up was effected. Business operations and speculations had extended to the greatest possible verge. The money alleged to be hoarded up was called for from those accommodated by the deposites of the government and then comes trouble indeed. The retribution upon those interested in keeping up the false clamor about scarcity of money, derangement of the currency, prostration of business, was justly merited—but they alone do not suffer. To avert the just indignation of the public, they now set up a new false clamor and charge the embarrassments in business to the government. Because the government to prevent the accumulation of public revenues complained of, had required payments for public land to be made in specie, all the evils of the times are charged upon that. It requires but a very little cool reflection to discover that this measure tended to avert and not bring on the present embarrassments. When more at leisure, the subject will be pursued by.

A FARMER.

SUDDEN CHANGES OF OPINION.

An eastern wag once said, that he had seen a stick "so crooked that it could not lie still." The crooked stick is no bad emblem of the whig party of our own day. Not many weeks since, the whole whig press was loud-mouthed in its denunciations of the specie humbug.—Threats were given out of forcible resistance to the Government, should it persist in enforcing existing laws in relation to specie payments.—All this rage was poured forth during the height of the Webster fever. About that time certain extracts from Mr. Webster's speeches were published, whereby it was shown that "the great expounder of the Constitution" had, in by-gone days, taken ground in favor of a specie basis, insisted that the Government was a "hard money Government," and pronounced himself to be "a bullionist." These reminiscences were not peculiarly agreeable. At first, the whigs were disposed to question their accuracy; but chapter and verse were quoted; the speeches had become matters of record, and could not be expunged by whig ingenuity; and the godlike Senator stood before the specie-hating whigs, a hardmoney man and a bullionist, in all his glory. Had they been consistent, they would have denounced him for an ultraist, a Bentonian, a specie humbuger. So far from pursuing this course, they wheeled about with Jim Crow celerity, hozzaed for Webster the bullionist, and proclaimed themselves to be bullionists of the first water! By an examination of his recent speeches during his western glorification tour, they will find that he has abandoned some of his old opinions, and is not quite so much of a bullionist as he was formerly.

There is no stronger proof of the popularity of the stand taken by the former and the present administrations, in reference to a specie basis, than the fact, that many of the whig presses are affecting to be hard money advocates. After years of ridicule and obloquy heaped on the system and its supporters, they are begining to find out that it is not so very bad a system after all, provided it is not carried too far. They put into the mouths of leading democrats, language which they never uttered; attribute to them sentiments which they never entertained; accuse them of ultraism that never characterized their course; and then pronounce themselves to be bullionists—albeit they cannot go quite so far as the ultraists of the administration have gone. Do they state their solemn convictions, or are they actuated by miserable hypocrisy? If this a new and bold stroke of policy on the part of the sagacious whig leaders? Have they discovered that the popular current sets so strongly, that they cannot oppose its force, and that the surest way of being borne on to fortune is to submit themselves to its resistless will? They may be sincere. If so, what a triumph have the friends of the administation achieved? But do they imagine for a moment that the people will believe in their sincerity; that they will put faith in such sudden conversions? It has been well said, that "hypocrisy is the homage that vice pays to virtue." The political hypocrisy of the whigs is the homage paid to the enlightened and patriotic policy of the administration and its supporters.

TOO TRUE.—Every election, if we may believe the whigs themselves, brings proof of the truth of what John Quincy Adams said of the whig party a year or two ago, viz, that it was "rotten with corruption!" Every time the democrats make a successful inroad upon them, (as lately in Maryland,) the whigs cry out "corruption was the order of the day!" "Gold has triumped over principle!" &c. &c. which in plain English is nothing but love interest more than principle—and notwithstanding their exclusive patriotism, they can be brought for a silver sixpence or a glass of grog" A humiliating confession truly—but if whigs are to be believed, an honest one. But what is worse is, that they should be bought so cheap! the democrats as a body have not so much money as the whigs, consequenly cannot afford to pay much for them, (especially in these hard times) which proves the whigs to be a selfish and corrupt troop, while the democrats who buy them, evince a patriotism in buying up useless animals merely to keep them out of mischief. *Columbian (Ct.) Register.*

THE TRUE ISSUE.

"*Bank or no Bank*" is said to be the issue in the approaching contest—the Democracy on the one hand opposed to a United States Bank, and the federalists on the other hand in favor of one. But the federalists have narrowed it down to a still smaller compass. They do not propose a United States Bank (for they might not get one which would become immediately a political engine of "prodigious influence") but, when you come to pin them down, they are for THE *United States Bank and no other*: To be sure they would add to its capital some 30, 40 or 50 millions of dollars, in order to increase its "political influence;" but *it must be managed by Mr Biddle, and nobody but Mr Biddle.* This shews what the *real subject* is. The issue is not only "*Bank or no Bank*," but "BIDDLE'S *Bank or no Bank.*" Edward Kent is the candidate of this party for Governor. He goes for THE United States Bank with all its enormities. His party is not merely the Bank party, but the *Biddle Bank party.* As such they should be known. Every man who votes for him will be counted and maked as an advocate of *Biddle Bank*—set down among the number who commend Mr Biddle in fulfilling the mandate of his foreign masters.—"*Mr Biddle must dictate his own terms to the Government of America. He must put down the Government. He must drain the deposit banks of specie, or perish.*"—*Age.*

TRUE DIGNITY. There is an old Italian proverb "'tis more noble to make yourself great, than to be born so." And yet how often do we see men who pride themselves on their birth—who view with scorn those of a humble station, and who look more to the *root* than to the *branch* of a family. There is a great deal of this false dignity to be found among men; as though the mere accident of birth conferred honor upon the individual.—"Handsome is that handsome does," is an old and homely maxim,—but its truth is indisputable. We know of no hereditary distinctions in this country. Every man here must be the architect of his own fortunes.—The tree is judged by its fruits, not by the hand of him who planted it. The high-born and the wealthy are not alone privileged to enjoy the sunshine of honor and the meed of fame. The race ground is open to all, and he who will may enter the lists and dispute the prize with the most favored of fortune.

Look at our great men—the great men of our past history—who were they? All, or nearly all of them rose from humble stations—worked their own way into notice. They sprung from the work-shops—the farm—the counting house, and by their own exertions, won for themselves immortality. Away then with all this mock dignity—these false pretentions. Let no man despond—however humble—however lowly his lot. Especially let the young man, strong in his integrity press forward in the path of duty, and success will assuredly attend his footsteps. Let him resolve to be something, and follow up this resolve with fidelity and unthing zeal, and he will reach the goal of his wishes. It is seldom that defeat attends these plans based on principle, and prosecuted with energy. There is but one way be honorable—truly great, and that way is free to all. As for that mushroom dignity, which spring from the accident of birth, it is worthless; and he who wraps himself so complacently in it, only renders himself a mark for scorn and satire.—[Portland Transcript.

Old Newspapers.—Few people, we believe, are aware of the value of preserving their newspapers.—We copied an article the other day from a number of the Herald published in 1819, showing the state of the times in that year, when the country was in the same condition in which it now is—exhausted by recent gigantic and unnatural efforts at speculation beyond its strength.

If any man has a file of a good business newspapers, from 1819 up to the time when the present overgrown speculations commenced in 1832, a period of thirteen years, he will, by looking over them, find what is to be the state of business generally, for fifteen or twenty years to come. We do not believe any one ever was ultimately unfortunate in his business, who commenced active life by taking a good business newspaper, and who preserved files neatly bound up, for occasional reference and perusal at his leisure hours. Try the experiment—it will cost but little, and if you do not find, as it is our sincere opinion you will, that the file of old newspapers will make your fortune, we will guarantee that you will acknowledge the entertainment they will hereafter afford, in perusing them, will repay the expense and trouble of preserving them, an hundred fold.—Newburyport Herald.

AUTHORITY. Plato, in his Dialogue on Temperance, put this assertion in the mouth of Socrates:—'We should not consider by whom such a thing was said, but whether it be true and reasonable in itself. The Arabians make use of a proverb: 'Examine what is said, not him who speaks.'

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

Paris, August 29, 1837.

Democratic Republican Nomination.

FOR GOVERNOR.
GORHAM PARKS.

STATE SENATORS.

Oxford. . . . JOB PRINCE.
EDWARD L. OSGOOD.

Cumberland. . . NATHAN L. WOODBURY,
NATH'L S. LITTLEFIELD,
EUFUS SOULE,
ROSCOE G. GREENE.

Kan. & Wash. SEWALL LAKE.

Somerset. . . . SAMUEL DAGETT,
JAMES H. GOWER.

Waldo. . . . . SAMUEL S. HEGAN,
JESSE SMART.

COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford. . . . ALANSON MELLEN.

There are those among our friends who do not appear to be sufficiently aware of the importance of the present political contest and the consequences that would result from our defeat. They appear to think that it matters little to them whether the Bank party triumph or not—that the decision of this question has nothing in it dangerous to the principles they profess. The Bank party admit that a National Bank would possess immense power—they cannot deny for they have witnessed it, that it would govern the prices of all the products of the country—that while in operation we should all be the playthings of its caprice. The price of all our products and even of labor would depend not upon the quantity and demand, but the contractions and expansions of the Bank circulation. Indeed its friends advocate the claims of a bank on the ground that it would be a regulator of the currency, and possessing the power to do that it would regulate all the affairs of the country. But it is said, not proved, that such an institution is necessary to the commercial part of the community, and therefore the rest should submit for their benefit. This is the true whig doctrine of the present day that the good of the whole should yield to that of the wealthy few. The arguments in favor of a National Bank strike at the principles of liberty and at the Constitution of a republican form of government. Now indeed they are used in favor of a regulator of the currency, but may they not soon be urged with equal force and zeal in favor of a regulator of the government? Give that party the power of the purse and they will not be content to stop there.—We shall soon be told of the fluctuations of the popular will and the insecurity of a democratic government—The wants and wishes of the merchants and capitalists we shall be told require a more stable form of government—that democracy may suit well enough with farmers, mechanics, and the poorer class of the community, but that the wealthy and commercial part of the community require a political regulator—that unity of council and action which is to be found alone in the uncontrolled and untrammelled power of one man. The same palliatives will then be found for the bitter dose of despotism that are now offered for a Bank aristocracy or rather monarchy. We shall then be told that if the proposed advantages are afforded to the rich they will thereby be enabled to be more liberal to the poor, and afford more employment and better prices to the working class of the community. In short a National Bank is but the stepping stone to that strong form of government which has been the favorite notion of the *federal* party from the days of John Adams and Hamilton down to the present day. Are we disposed to submit to such degradation? Are we prepared to surrender all our privileges as freemen, and become the mere vassals of an aristocracy, even if we could purchase thereby all the ease and wealth which the whigs promise us? If such is our wish—if we are weary of thinking and acting for ourselves—if we are of opinion that liberty costs too many sacrifices—that the choice of our public servants is too troublesome a task, then let us commence our career of self and national degradation by staying away from the polls at the coming election and suffering the triumph of our opponents.

In less than a fortnight our state elections will have been determined. Are you ready for action—your candidates for Representatives selected and agreed upon? Are your votes prepared and ready for distribution? Are your neighbors aroused and made aware of the importance of the coming contest. If all these things are not done you have not yet discharged your duty as a citizen. We must not this year depend upon our opponents to do it for us. They will not arouse the whole people, for they know and fear the result of so doing. Silence and secrecy are their watch words—But on the day of election you will find every man of your opponents at their posts. Will you then fold your hands in idleness, careless of the consequences and indifferent as to the result? One moments reflection on the mortification you would feel in being defeated, will be sufficient to rouse to the most vigorous exertion every democrat who is worthy of the name. Say not to yourself that they are strong enough and that your vote will not be needed. Our strength here must fortify our weakness elsewhere. If the whole strength of the opposition is arrayed against us we shall need all our votes. This is no time to run any risks or to be backward in the discharge of our whole duty.

Our opponents are beginning to shout "great victories," "whigs coming from the West," &c. It would be a great saving of labor if the articles were stereotyped, for they are inserted yearly just on the eve of our elections. The people of Maine are however so accustomed to this electioneering trick that it has lost its effect. The truth travels slowly and usually in this matter does not reach us until after our September election, but fortunately the time has gone by when the people here could be deceived or influenced by these accounts. They are expected as a matter of course, and therefore produce little effect. It has become matter of common remark that the whig triumphs are before election, ours afterwards. But this remark will not hold true if we are negligent of our duties. There is more to be feared from the supineness and indifference of our friends than from the strength and exertions of our opponents. We must awake and exert ourselves if we would secure what we have won by a long and arduous struggle. This is no time for slothfulness or intestine divisions. We must purchase security by exertion before we can enjoy quiet, and we must conquer the common enemy before we can afford to quarrel among ourselves.

From the Louisville Advertiser.

DEMOCRATIC POLICY.

The objects which the late administration and its friends endeavored to effect, in order to improve the currency of the country, are briefly

and explicitly stated in the subjoined paragraphs from the Mobile Register of the 14th July:

"The suppression of small bills—bills under the denomination of five dollars, was one of the measures urged and partially carried, throughout the Union, by the Democratic party. It was one of the steps of Gen. Jackson's, 'experiment,' in the progress towards restoring a sound and stable currency, of specie and notes based upon a specie basis, and, as such, was, and continues to be, a theme of Whig reproach. A leading whig newspaper received by this day's mail, reiterates the complaint, and charges it as one of the sins of the Jackson party, that it put so much coin into circulation, out of the control of the banks, by banishing small bills. The wish of Gen. Jackson, and his party was, to proceed gradually in the abolishing of notes of a still higher denomination, until the ordinary circulation should be of coin—bank notes to be reserved for purely commercial dealings, and the large operations of trade. Col. Benton, whose name is oftenest quoted as the *ultra* bullionist, was disposed to carry the exclusion as far as it is carried in France, allowing no note below 500 francs, ($100) This was his extreme. Others were content with going as far as $50 within some reasonable period.—Twenty dollar notes were of the lowest denomination approved by any considerable number of our party, as a limit—and in arriving at that a considerable term of years was to be allowed. These notions have been ridiculed daily and hourly by the chief Whig oracles throughout the country. The expressions of contempt have been exhausted upon the "specie humbug"—the "gold humbug"—the Benton "yellow boys"—the "miserable specie currency"—the "metallic absurdity"—a currency "fit only for slaves," &c. Every variety of abusiveness was bestowed upon the favorers of these doctrines—and even the initiative measure of banishing the $5 notes, were pronounced one of the wicked frauds of Gen. Jackson's experiment. These are facts notorious to every man who reads a newspaper, or listens to any conversations on the absorbing topics of the day.

'Suddenly Gen. James Hamilton, a leading Whig nullifier, publishes a letter on finance &c. and therein, he, too, advocates a very wide metallic basis:—he is for suppressing small notes, not only the favored bills under five dollars, but fives themselves—and even the greater tens—yes, and the majestic twenties. All are to be proscribed as soon as possible—these indispensable Whig vehicles of trade, without which we should be like Scythian barbarians, are mercilessly to be discarded within three years—and we are to have, by the advisement of this whig, a metallic currency for almost all the ordinary uses of circulation! The broad dissent, contained in this proposition, from all the received Whig theories, is palpable to the plainest comprehension—it is a granting at once of the principles for which the Democratic party has been contending, differing only, and not essentially, in time and degree. The reasonings and arguments by which those opinions are sustained, are in substance, what we have been endeavoring to enforce against the opposing ridicule, and denunciation of the political associates of Gen Hamilton.—In the details of policy by which this result is to be arrived at, we may differ from Gen. H.; but in the general principle of the absolute necessity of extending the circulation of all daily purposes—and banishing small notes, he gives his adhesion to the distinguishing doctrine of the Democratic party in the present struggle.'

The policy of increasing the specie basis of banking operations, and securing metallic currency for the payment of laborers and for ordinary purposes, leaving paper to meet the demands of trade and of the mercantile class, is daily becoming more popular. By the recent general suspension, the wisdom and rectitude of Gen. Jackson's views on this subject have been fully verified. This is apparent to a majority of his opponents, and with Gen. Hamilton, they are advocating a broader specie basis for the issues, and a specie currency for domestic transactions. Gen. H. is a man of talents and sagacity. He has seen more than six hundred banks suspended barely on suspicion that they would be called on to meet their liabilities, and he steps forward and indirectly proposes such a reformation to the banking system as was again and again recommended by Gen. Jackson.

It is only necessary to furnish the people with a few facts, to induce them to discredit and discard the bank whigs forever. Give the people light, and they will decide correctly on the subject. This we intend to do, to the extent of our ability; and we take this occasion to say, banks constituted as those of America and England are, can furnish no other than a varying and fluctuating currency, and that they are calculated to produce the most alarming and ruinous revulsions.

From the Washington Globe.

WHIG PRAISE AND WHIG CENSURE.

The political maxim of the British constitution, that the King can do wrong, seems to be the rule of action of the whigs in relation to the money king. In Great Britain, however, tho' the King be allowed to escape, his ministers have no such privilege. They are compelled to bear the burden of royal sins, and as the counsellors and advisers of royalty, must take the responsibility of all the acts of their master. But with the whigs, not only the bank king, but the bank ministers, can do no wrong. It would be, perhaps, more correct to say that there are no recognised bank ministers. The 'autocrat of the bank, not only will have no brothers near the throne, but he seems to acknowledge no counsellors. All power is centered in him—His word is law. His smile is fortune, and his frown is destruction, to the mercantile community. None presume to question his wisdom—none dare to disobey his degrees. When he graciously condescends to act the usurer's part, and relieves the community, for an exorbitant consideration, the gratitude of his subjects is beyond bounds. He is the incarnation of all the virtues. He is the most mild, generous, and parental despot, that ever swayed a golden sceptre. They who, for a moment, dare be so foolhardy as to venture a hint that he is actuated by selfish motives, are guilty of high treason towards the "Grand Regulator"—such is his new title—and are forthwith denounced in his "court journals" as enemies to the commercial interest. What if, in the division of spoils, he takes the lion's share? He has the lion's right, and let those who question it beware lest they come within his clutch.

As the money king can do no wrong, it seems to be another whig maxim, that the administration can do no right. It has long been a federal maxim that no good can come out of democracy. If benefits, palpable to all, flow from its course of policy, they are attributed to circumstances beyond its control. They are merely turns of good fortune, for which the powers that be may thank their lucky stars.—They are regarded as the natural and necessary course of events, that came, as it were, of their own free will. To admit the agency of a democratic administration in producing any benefit to the country, would be an admission of the most impolitic character. When the prompt, simple, and manly policy of General Jackson, secured to our merchants claims long deferred, and almost despaired of, what credit did he obtain? He was, simply, a very fortunate President. He had the good luck to witness during his administration, the successful conclusion of negotiations which had been adroitly managed by his predecessors; and no more credit was awarded to him than if he had had no cognizance of the matter. The pottering negotiations of years happened, by the best luck in the world, to be brought to a happy conclusion while he occupied the Presidential chair. His agency—his clearly expressed and well understood determination of asking nothing but what was clearly right, and submitting to nothing wrong—his refusal to submit to the incessant delays which had previously been considered as almost a necessary part of diplomacy—and the triumphant issue of all his labors, in securing to our merchants their long deferred claims, were considered unworthy of notice or acknowledgment. But if injury, real or imaginary, resulted to the country, during his administration, he was considered responsible for the whole of it. He was the arch contriver of mischief. His teeming brain was filled with plots for the destruction of his country. He was the architect of ruin. If the country had been fortunate, it was because he had not stretched forth his hand to mar her fortunes—for he had meddled with nothing that he did not mar. The vocabulary of billingsgate was studied to find epithets sufficiently opprobrious to heap on him. History was ransacked to find tyrants and oppressors wicked and cruel enough to match him. His great and damning crime, after all, was that he was supported by the democracy of his country, and, like all his democratic predecessors—with perhaps one exception—he had to pay the penalty of so deep a crime.

The war upon the present administration was certainly not unexpected, nor will its friends find it unprepared to meet it. Were the present administration popular with the whigs, the democrats might well ask of what dereliction of duty it had been guilty. They have learned to be jealous of whig praise, and suspicious of whig popularity. They know full well, that in proportion as their public servants are true to the democratic cause, in the same proportion they are the subjects of whig vituperation. They fear their political enemies when they bring gifts. They ask from them no kind & cheering words; they beg for no amnesty; they court no alliance; all they desire is open and constant hostility. They cling closer to their tried and true public servants, as their opponents thicken around them. The experience of years has taught them, that the surest proof of democratic firmness and integrity is found in the violence with which it is assailed. Whig approbation may sometimes lead to democratic censure, for the former is seldom bestowed where it is deserved; but whig violence and whig opprobrium strengthen and confirm the democrats in their support of their favorite and trusty public servants.

The Professions.—"It is easier to *preach* than to *practice*," is an old adage, and all who *can* talk and *can't do* will agree with it, but when applied to preaching sermons and practising law, it is possible the clergymen and the attorney would differ. The professions of Law, Divinity, and Medicine are overstocked in this city, and for a very good reason—every rich man must who has sons and many others by no means rich must make lawyers, doctor or preachers of them without for a moment considering whether they have any natural abilities. Thus these professions are overstocked, and the poor victims (for if they should be content to waste the first half of their lives in vain attempts to get business for the precarious hope of making money for the latter part. Few individuals commencing these professions make more than a scanty subsistence for the first ten years, and the next ten years will not be likely to over pay them, and if they do make a fortune it will be when life has lost its charm—when there is little to enjoy—and much to suffer, and when all the wealth of the Union could not recall the lost pleasures of youth.

There are very few Agricultural schools in this country. It is a pity that they are not more *fashionable*. If the opulent families would send their sons to learn the science of farming (for it is a *science*) they would be qualified, at least to *superintend* a farm or plantation if they remained too proud or too indolent to *work* upon it. It is very foolish to attempt, by *art*, to make a lawyer of a boy whom nature very evidently intended for something more *useful*—to wit, a carpenter, hatter or tailor. If a young man has a *trade* he can always get a living commensurate with his exertions. If he have a *profession* he may be a *loafer* all his life—for a man of small abilities will find it ten times hader to get a living in any of the learned professions than by shoving a jack plane or swinging a sledge hammer.

There is a false pride, in anti republican feeling, among the wealthy which prompts them to seek to be rather merchants or shopkeepers, or professors of any science, than mechanics—forgetting that nearly all the great men that have existed once worked at some mechanical employment, some part of their lives. If a man be taught a mechanical trade, and when he arrives at his majority find his genius incline him to some other line of business, there is ample time to become one of the greatest of men. Many of our present Senators & Representatives in Congess have risen in this way. They were taught a trade—they employ their leisure time in reading and in study. They found themselves possessed of abilities which would enable them to rise in the world, and they were enabled to support themselves by their ordinary business until they had acquired a profession and were ready to practice.

Now, in the present exigency of affairs, we see the advantage of having a business on which a man may depend. Whatever convulsions shake the body politic, men must still consume the products of the soil—they must still wear clothing and have houses to live in, and there will always be enough of the extravagant or the foolish to consume luxuries. When merchant and merchants' clerks cease to find their business profitable—or rather, when they can no longer live by it—they will wish—though it may be too late—that a wiser prudence in their parents had given them a more mechanical profession—one in which the capital to be used lies in their bones and sinews—of which no panic can deprive them, and which, joined to industry and economy, invariably leads to fortune and distinction.—*N. Y. Sun.*

'If I had about five thousand dollars, I should like to buy me a small farm and leave this bustling uncertain business life and enjoy retirement,' said a young man, who had been rather unfortunate in business, to a person of his acquaintance, a few days since. This person had seen something of the world, and thus replied. 'Five thousand dollars! so you are still on the high pressure. Why, there are but few men who in the course of a whole life amass that sum, and of some those are men who at your age took a narrow axe and hewed themselves out a living, and a fortune by felling trees.

Depend upon it now, if you really mean to be an independent farmer with your age, your health, skill and determination rightly directed, a narrow axe, and sound principles, are all you need, to place you, in ten years, in possession of as good a farm as there is in Penobscot. Abandon your obtaining thousand of dollars in a few months, and come down and keep down, to the sober realities of every day life, and you may occupy the station which now seems so desirable to you. But so long as you waste your energies in the fruitless pursuit of what you deem necessary to begin with, you will toil your life time, and perhaps die disappointed and disgusted with the world. You have already the capital for beginning, in your own person and character, and my advice to you is,—*use it!*'

The whole story is told in the remarks of that young man's friend, that others may profit by them, they are placed on record. There are very few owners of townships in our state, who would not willingly give a hundred acres of land each, to three or four such men as spoken of, and for the additional encouragement of such, we would farther observe, that two of our most wealthy citizens came into town, the whole of their earthly property consisting of a knapsack of clothing each, and one owning a broad and the other a narrow axe. What man has done, man yet may do.—Bangor Mechanic & Far.

A THRILLING INCIDENT.

The packet ship Washington, which recently arrived from Calcutte, had on board one of the largest Anacondas ever imported into this country. The animal was enclosed in a large box, and for one hundred and thirty days had not partaken of food or drink. With a view of gratifying the curiosity of one of the Custom House officers, the Captain proceeded with him into the hole of the vessel, and with an axe removed the top of the box in which the reptile was incarcerated. She was coiled in corrugated folds around her eggs, which were evidently undergoing the process of hatching. Not content with the spectacle thus presented, they must needs know how many oviperous articles were couched under the animal, and the handle of the axe was used to remove part of her body from the eggs. So soon as the attempt was made the Anaconda became furious, and quick as thought, darted its gaping jaws towards the Custom House functionary, enclosing his head (which, by the by, is not a small one) within the vortex. The Captain, with great presence of mind, thrust the axe into the mouth of the monster, in so doing, narrowly grasing the cheek of the officer, but saving him from being swallowed. A portion of his ear cut off, and abrasion of the skin of his dexter jaw, saving the fright was the only damage sustained. The Captain had his hand indented with fourteen impressions of the serpent, which he considers as fourteen substantial reasons for the existance of more prudence in future. Any one who will go on board the vessel at South street wharf can realize the truth of the story.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Thistle Harvest. We hope our friends will not be remiss in the business of harvesting all the thistles that may be found on their premises, as also those which skirt the roads, rearing their blooming heads on either side, unprofitable hay.'

Let the boys cut them down and carry them into the hog or muck yard. They will make excellent manure, and hundreds of loads may be obtained for this purpose. They also make good fodder for horses, and the Canadians gather and dry them for this purpose.—[Farmer.]

Intellectual Culture. A cultivated mind may be said to have infinite stores of innocent gratification. Every thing may be made interesting to it, by becoming a subject of thought or inquiry. Books, regarded merely as a gratification, are worth more than all the luxuries on earth. A taste for literature secures cheerful occupation for the unemployed and languid hours, of life; and how many persons, in these hours, for want of innocent resources are now impelled to coarse and brutal pleasure. How many young men can be found in this city, who unaccustomed to find a companion in a book, and strangers to intellectual activity, are almost driven in the long dull evenings of winters to haunts of intemperance, and depraved society. It is one of the good signs of the times, that lectures on literature and science are taking their place among other public amusements, and attract even more than theatres. This is one of the first fruits of our present intellectual culture. What a harvest may we hope for from its wider diffusion!—[Dr. Channing.]

Sad Accident.—We learn that on Tuesday, two Irish laborers were killed on the Wilmington and Andover Railroad. They were proceeding with a train of dirt cars, when the cars having attained an unusual degree of velocity, one of them stepped before the front car, *and attempted to stop it*, by his physical strength. He was immediately thrown down, and the wheels passed over him, dividing the body nearly longitudinally. The other, seeing the situation of his comrade, jumped off to render assistance—and shared his fate. It was one of those accidents, which it is next to impossible to guard against, by adopting the wisest precautions —*Boston Mercantile Journal.*

MARRIED.

In Rumford by S. Fuller, Esq. Mr. Isaac C Washburn of Paris, to Miss. Cynthia, daughter of Aaron Stevens, Esq. of Rumford

DIED.

In this city, 17th inst, Charles, son of Mr. Charles Randall, 2 years.

At his father's residence, in Rumford, Mr Henry B. Smith, aged 33, of the firm of Smith, Brown & Co., of portland.

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford.

THE undersigned would respectfully represent to your Court, that the great County Road, leading from Fryeburg to Portland, passes through the town of Hiram, and the westerly part of the town of Baldwin, close by the bank of Saco River, and for some distance said road passes on a narrow neck of land, between said river and a pond, called Ingall's Pond. Formerly said neck of land was of sufficient width and height for a safe and convenient road, but the river has been continually washing away said neck of land, and now it has made such encroachment on the road, as to render it difficult and dangerous to pass over, when the water of the river is high; said road cannot be guarded against the action of the river, and the road cannot be maintained, but at an enormous expense.

Your petitioners further represent that travellers are obliged to go round the northerly side of said Ingall's Pond, when the river is high—that there is no legal road round said Pond. We therefore pray your honors to lay out a county road on the northerly side of said Road—a part of which will be in the town of Hiram, in the county of Oxford, and a part in the town of Baldwin, in the county of Cumberland, in a place most convenient for the public good, and as in duty bound will ever pray.

EPHRAIM FLINT, & 4 others.

STATE OF MAINE.

Cumberland, ss.

At a Court of County Commissioners begun and holden at Portland, for and within the County of Cumberland, on the first Tuesday of June, A D 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Richard Fitch, in Baldwin, on Tuesday, the third day of October, A. D. 1837, at 10 o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition, and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses—by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon, to be served upon the town Clerks of Baldwin and Hiram, and the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the County of Oxford, and also by posting up copies of the same in three public places in each of said towns, and publishing the same three weeks successively in the Eastern Argus, and Jeffersonian, printed in Portland, and Oxford Democrat, printed in Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, and also by serving the Attornies for the State, for the Counties of Cumberland and Oxford, with an attested copy of said petition, thirty days previous to said meeting, that all persons may then and there be present, and shew cause if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest,—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Copy of the petition, and Order of Court thereon.

Attest.—CHARLES COBB, Clerk.

Last Call.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doct JAMES M BUCK are requested to call and pay the same by the 25th of September next, or their demands will be left with an Attorney.

SIMEON NORRIS, Administrator.

Paris, July 25, 1837. 3w3

NOTICE.

Taken up by Thomas Hiscock in the highway near his dwelling house in Jay on the thirtieth ult. and impounded in the town pound as estray, one mare, supposed to be between ten and fifteen years old, of a dark red color with some white on her hind feet. The owner is requested to call—prove property—pay charges, and take her away.

VARANES NILES, Pound keeper of Jay.

Jay, August 9, 1837. 3w1

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

ABIAH BINE,

late of Hartford, in the county of Oxford deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to EDWARD BLAKE.

Hartford, August 22, 1837. *3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

EBENEZER HARLOW,

late of Turner in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to SAMUEL HARLOW.

Canton, August 22, 1837. 3w3

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Executrix of the last Will and Testament of

DAVID BRADLEY,

late of Fryeburg in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to BETSEY BRADLEY.

Fryeburg, Aug. 22, 1837. 3w3

At a court of Probate held at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the thirty-second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

WILLIAM THOMPSON, Administrator of the estate of Richard Peaseby late of Canton in said county, deceased having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Canton in said county, on the ninteenth day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy. Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Paris within & for the County of Oxford, on the twenty second day of Aug. in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-seven.

SAMUEL DUDLEY Administrator of the Estate of Joseph Dudley late of Waterford in said county, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased,

Ordered,

That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Waterford in said county, on the fifteenth day of January next at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

52 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell,* Register.

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Probate Court for the county of Oxford there will be sold on the premises on Monday the 25th day of September next, so much of the real estate of EZRA JEWELL late of Waterford in said county, deceased, as will produce the sum of thirteen hundred and thirty-five dollars, if so much there be. Said real estate consists of the interest of said deceased in the homestead farm on which he lived, together with the Grist Mill and Mill privilege thereon, and a pew in the Methodist Meeting House in said Waterford. The sale will take place at 10 o'clock A. M.

For further particulars enquire of the subscriber.

LEVI BROWN, Adm'r on said estate.

Waterford, August 22, 1837. 3w3

ESTRAY HORSE!

THERE was committed to the subscriber, Pound-keeper of Oxford, on the 24th inst. by Robert Hilborn, Jr of said Oxford, one Gelding, taken up in his enclosure doing damage, supposed to be four or five years old, of a dark chesnut color, with a black mane and tail, without shoes, and his near hind foot white. The owner is requested to pay what is legally and justly demandable and take the same away.

BENJ. F. PERRY, Pound-keeper.

Oxford, Aug. 24, 1837. *3w3

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice, that the connexion in business here tofore existing between them under the firm of SMITH & BENNETT is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm by Note or otherwise are notified to settle their demands with Levi Whitman, Esq in whose hands they are left. If said demands are paid within a reasonable time no cost will be charged.

JONATHAN B. SMITH,
ANTHONY BENNETT.

Norway, Aug 10th, 1837. 3w2

To the Hon. County Commissioners, for the County of Somerset, at their Session to be holden at Norridgewock, on the first Tuesday of October next, A. D. One thousand eight hundred and thirty six.

THE undersigned inhabitants of an incorporated place called Dead River, respectfully request that a road may be laid out leading from Flagg Staff, near William Pierce's, in number four, in the fourth Range, in the County of Somerset, and through number one in the fourth Range, west of Bingham purchase, in the County of Oxford, to intersect the County road leading from Farmington to Eustice's Mills, so called near Noah Staples. Your petitioners therefore pray that your Honours will view and locate a road on the route aforesaid in such place as you in your wisdom may think most proper for the public good; and as in duty bound will ever pray.

JOSHUA GASLIN, & 12 others.

Dead River, August 15, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

Somerset ss.—Commissioners' Court, March Term, 1837.

ON the foregoing Petition, satisfactory evidence having been received that the petitioners are responsible and ought to be heard touching the matter set forth in said petition, it is Ordered, That the County Commissioners meet at Flag Staff mills, so called, on Dead River, on Tuesday the 24 day of October next, at ten o'clock A. M.; and that the County Commissioners of Oxford be requested to meet at the time & place aforesaid & thence proceed to view the route mentioned in the petition. Immediately after which view, a hearing of the parties will be had at some convenient place, and such further measures taken in the premises as the Commissioners shall adjudge proper. And it is further ordered, that the petitioners give notice of the time, place and purposes of said meeting to all persons and corporations interested, by causing attested copies of the petition and this order thereon to be served upon the Chairman of the County Commissioners for the county of Oxford, and the County Attorneys for Somerset & Oxford Counties, thirty days before the time appointed for said view—and also by publishing the petition and this order thereon three weeks successively in the Skowhegan Sentinel, a newspaper published in Skowhegan, and in the Oxford Democrat, a newspaper printed in Paris, and also in the Eastern Argus, a newspaper printed in the city of Portland, by the printer to the State, the first publications to be thirty days before the time appointed for said view, that all persons and corporations interested may attend and be heard, if they think proper.

Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.

A true copy of the petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. GOULD, Clerk.

STRAY CATTLE.

CAME into the enclosure of Theodore B. Verrill, five young cattle, three red and two brindle—three two years old, two one year old. The owner is requested to pay charges and take them away.

SIMON FURLONG, Pound-keeper
Greenwood, Aug 1, 1837. of Greenwood.

Hebron Academy.

THE fall Term of Hebron Academy will commence (providence permitting,) on Monday the fourth day of September next, under the Tuition of J. A. Bonce who assisted so ably taught the School the spring Term. Youths of both sexes are invited to attend.

Aug. 8, 1837. JOHN TRIPP, Sec'y.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Byron.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Byron, county of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in bills committed to the undersigned Collector of Byron for the year 1836 in their respective sums, viz:—

Owner's Names.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	School and Town Tax.	County tax.	Defict. highway tax 1835.
					$	c	
Eveleth & Hartwell	12	16	100	20	,27	2	71
John Farrington	10	6	100	150	2,03	18	
David G. Merrill	11	5	50	20	,27	2	
	11	6	50	10	,14	1	
Joel Green	11	14	100		1,01	9	1,42
Owners unknown	8	6	50	10	,14	1	
	10	13	100	10	,14	1	
	7	17	100	25	,34	3	
	10	17	100	50	,68	6	1,70
	8	10	100	50	,67	6	
	9	1	100	10	,13	1	
	7	9	50	10	,14	1	
	8	9	50	10	,13	1	
	9	14	100	20	,31	3	
	10	14	100	20	,27	2	

Unless said taxes and all necessary intervening charges are paid to me on before Saturday the 25th day of November next at one o'clock in the afternoon, so much of said land will then be sold at public vendue, at the town house in Byron, as will be necessary to pay said taxes and all intervening charges

LIBBEUS L. STOCKBRIDGE, Collector.
Byron, August 3d, 1837. 52

SHERIFF'S SALE.

Oxford, ss:

TAKEN on Execution, having been previously attached on the original writ, and will be sold at public vendue to the highest bidder on Saturday the sixteenth day of September next at one o'clock P. M. at Lemuel D. Plummer's dwelling house in Madrid in said county of Oxford, all the right, title and interest that Zachariah Cook has by virtue of possession and improvement to the farm with the buildings standing thereon where said Cook now lives in Letter E., so called in said county of Oxford,—unless said Execution is otherwise satisfied. CALEB SPRAGUE, Dep. Sh'ff.
July 25, 1837. 352

COMMISSIONERS' NOTICE.

THE subscribers having been duly appointed by the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of Zebedee Cushman, late of Oxford in said county, deceased, represented insolvent, give notice that six months from the thirty-first day of July last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims, and shall attend to the duty assigned us at the dwelling house of Bartlett Cushman in said Oxford on the first Monday of September and January next from one o'clock to six o'clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

JOHN CALDWELL, } Commissioners
WILLIAM THOMAS, }
Oxford, August 7, 1837. 3w52

To the Honorable Court of County Commissioners in and For the County of Oxford, June Term A. D. 1837.

THE Inhabitants of the town of Paris in said County by their undersigned Committee, duly chosen for the purpose, humbly pray, that the county road located on the petition of Otis C. Bolster & others be discontinued; or that so much thereof as is located in the town of Paris may be discontinued; or that the portion thereof from Foxwell Swan's to near Lazarus Hathaway's in said town be discontinued. They feel confident a route can be shewn far less expensive and much more convenient for the public than the one located as aforesaid.—Especially do they believe that as a substitute for the lower part of said route, a road should be located commencing near said said Swan's—thence through the Willis valley, so called, in the best direction to said Hathaway's, and they pray that the same may be located and established accordingly—And if upon examination thereof, this route should be deemed inexpedient they pray that such an examination may be made, as to find the best route from the line of Woodstock, near Jab Lurvey's to Stowell's Mills in said Paris, passing on the eastern or western side of Little Androscoggin River, as shall be found expedient—and that a County road be located thereon accordingly, and that so much of the aforesaid road located as aforesaid, as may be thereby rendered unnecessary, be discontinued.

JOHN PORTER.
MOSES HAMMOND.
HENRY R. PARSONS.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss.

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at the house of Eleazer Dunham Jr. in Paris, on Monday the twenty-fifth day of September next at nine o'clock A.M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view, at some convenient place in the vicinity, will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Woodstock and Paris, and on the County Attorney of said County of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Woodstock, and Paris, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be at least thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Petition and Order thereon
Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

At a Court of Probate holden at Waterford within and for the county of Oxford, on the thirty-first day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty seven

Edward L. Poor of Andover in said County named Executor in a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and Testament of Eben Poor late of Andover in said county, Physician, deceased, having presented the same for probate:

Ordered,

That the said Edward L. Poor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Rumford in said county, on the eighteenth day of September next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause if any they have, why the said instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last will and testament of said deceased.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.
47 Copy, Attest—*Levi Stowell*, Register.

NOTICE.

Taken up by Eli Foster in the highway near his house in Bethel on the 2d inst. and impounded in the town pound, as astray, one Bay Mare with one white fore foot, 14 or 15 years old, the owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take her away. PHIN. FROST, Pound keeper, Bethel.
Bethel, August 3, 1837. 3w1

NOTICE.

This may certify that I have this day relinquished to my son Levi B. Rawson his time until he is twenty one years of age with power to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

LEVI RAWSON.
Paris, April 6, 1837. Attest, NANCY C. RAWSON.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

By virtue of a license from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, so much of the real estate of John H. Frye late of Fryeburg in the County of Oxford, deceased, will be sold at Public Auction on Saturday the twenty-eighth day of October next at one o'clock P. M. unless previously disposed of at private sale as will produce the sum of one hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of the deceased and incidental charges.—Said Estate consists of a wood lot in said Fryeburg adjoining the homestead of the deceased containing about seventy-five acres.—Said sale will be on the premises and terms made known at the time of sale.

Fryeburg, August 1, 1837. BENJAMIN FIFIELD.

To the Hon County Commissioners within and for the County of Oxford at a Court to be holden at Paris in said County on the third Tuesday of June A. D. 1837.

YOUR petitioners would humbly represent that there was a County road located by the County Commissioners on the petition of John M. Eustis & als. in the fall of A. D. 1832, through a part of Rumford, Number Seven (now Roxbury) and Andover—that said road is altogether inexpedient and unnecessary and would be of no advantage to the public if the same were opened, and your petitioners pray that said road may be discontinued. (signed) LYMAN RAWSON, & 107 others.
Rumford, June 19, 1837. 3 52

TATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris, within and for the County of Oxford, on the third Tuesday of June, A. D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, That the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested, that the County Commissioners will meet at the dwelling house of Joseph Hall in Rumford on Wednesday the thirteenth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses; by causing attested copies of said petition and of this order of notice thereon to be served on the clerks of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Rumford, Roxbury and Andover, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications, and each of the other notices to be at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear and shew cause if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of petition and order thereon.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

LEVI STOWELL,

COUNSELLOR AT LAW,

Has removed from Dixfield to Paris.

BETHEL ACADEMY. Trustee-Meeting.

THE Trustees of Bethel Academy are hereby notified that their annual meeting will be holden at the Academy in Bethel, on the last Tuesday of August next, at one of the clock in the afternoon,

1. To choose all officers required by the By-Laws, and such Committees as may be adjudged necessary.
2. To fill all vacancies at the Board of Trustees
3. To transact the ordinary and other necessary business.

WM. FRYE, Secretary.
Bethel, July 25, 1837. 2w51

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE,—Carthage.

NOTICE is hereby given to the nonresident proprietors and owners of lands in the town of Carthage in the County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed for the year 1836 for County and Town taxes in the bills committed to the undersigned Collector of said Carthage by the town Assessors and remain unpaid as follows:—

Names of proprietors if known.	No. of Lot.	No. of Range.	No. of Acres.	Value.	Tax.
				$	$
Wm. Bowley, or unknown, North half of	1	8	80	59	1,15
Lyman Curtis	1	13	100	180	2,30
Turner Pratt, or unknown, North West part of	1	14	57	30	69
E. Hutchinson, North half of	1	15	80	50	1,15
Wm. Bowley, south half of	2	8	80	80	1,84
D. Dunlap, or unknown	2	11	100	50	1,15
Jones & Moore, or unknown	2	12	100	100	2,30
J Pratt, or unknown	2	14	100	50	1,15
J. Pratt, or unknown	3	15	100	70	1,61
Owner unknown	1	4	100	40	92
do do	1	6	100	50	1,15
do do south half of	1	16	72	70	1,61
do do	2	4	100	58	1,15
do do	3	3	100	60	1,38
do do	3	4	100	100	2,30
do do	3	11	100	70	1,61
do do North part of	3	13	127	100	2,30
do do	4	4	100	100	2,30
do do	5 Barn	4	100	100 30	2,30 69
do do	5	7	100	80	1,84
do do	6	1	118	20	46
do do	7	1	117	30	69
do do	7	10	96	40	92
do do	South part of 8 House Barn	2	80	80 15 25	1,84 35 56
do do	North part of 8 House Barn	2	80	60 15 20	1,38 35 46
do do	8	3	100	60	1,38
do do North part of	8	11	60	40	92
do do North half of	8	9	80	40	92
do do North half of	9	10	80	45	1,04
do do	Powers Store and Potash			50	1,15
	Land		1	4	09
do do	John Oliver house Land		2	45 8	1,04 18

The said Collector will proceed according to law to sell at public auction to the highest bidder at the School House near Robert Potter's in said town of Carthage at one of the clock in the afternoon on the first day of December next, so much of said lands as shall be sufficient to discharge said taxes and the necessary intervening charges, if no person shall appear on or before that time to discharge said taxes and charges.

DANIEL STICKNEY, Collector.
Carthage, July 20, 1837 3w51

COLLECTOR NOTICE,—Paris,

NOTIE is hereby given to the non-resident owners owners and proprietors of lands in the town of Paris, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the same are taxed in the bills committed for collection to the undersigned Collector of said Paris for the year 1836, in their respective sums following, to wit:—

Names of owners.	No. of Lot.	Range	No. of Acres.	Value.	County and Town Tax	School District Tax.
				$	$	$ c
Unk. South part of	20	4	85	125	0,81	
Unk. North part of	4	1	90	225	1,46	,22
Benj Jackson, S. part of	27 & 23	3	66	132	,86	
Unknown	19	3	119	272	1,77	
Jeduthan Wellington, N. W. part of	18	5	40	160	1,04	
Unknown part of	3	4	7	50	150	,98
Berry, Levi Jr. part of	19	7	42	126	,82	
Unk. N. East part of	19	6	80	400	2,60	

Unless said taxes and all intervening charges are paid to the subscriber on or before Saturday the twenty-fifth day of Nov. next, so much of said land will then be sold at Public Auction as will discharge the same, at the Store of Francis Bemis in said town of Paris on said day at one o'clock P M

BENJAMIN STEVENS, Collector of Paris
Paris, July 24, 1837.—3w51 for 1836.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT

In the Tailoring Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the inhabitants of Norway-Village and its vicinity that he has recently opened a Shop over Mr. John Tucker's Store in Norway, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its branches,—where he may be found at all times. He hopes by particular attention to merit a share of public patronage. All garments cut and made to order.

JOHN CASEY.
Norway, May 1st, 1837. 3m39

SATINET from the South Paris Manufacturing Company, constantly on hand and for sale by the subscriber at the Factory Prices.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village Feb. 28, 1837. tf

To the Hon. County Commissioners for the County of Oxford.

THE undersigned Inhabitants of the towns of Bethel, Greenwood and Norway, all in said County respectfully represent that the interest of said towns, and the public good generally requires that an alteration should be made in the County road or a new road located leading from Lock's Mills (so called) in said Greenwood to Norway Village, so as to avoid Felt's Hill, Whittle's Hill, and Pool's Hill (so called), and believing that the public convenience would be greatly promoted by such alteration or new location, your petitioners pray that the route for said alterations or location may be examined and located if in your opinion it should be thought expedient.

FREDERICK COBURN & 41 others.
Oxford County, April 3d, 1837.

STATE OF MAINE.

Oxford, ss:

At a meeting of the County Commissioners begun and holden at Paris within and for said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of June, A D. 1837.

ON the foregoing petition, Ordered, that the petitioners give notice to all persons and corporations interested that the County Commissioners will meet at Joshua Smith's Tavern in said Norway on Wednesday the twentieth day of September next, at nine o'clock A. M. when they will proceed to view the route set forth in the petition; and immediately after such view at some convenient place in the vicinity will give a hearing to the parties and their witnesses, by causing attested copies of said Petition and of this Order of Notice thereon to be served on the Clerks of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and on the County Attorney of said county of Oxford, and by posting up like copies in three public places in each of said towns of Norway and Greenwood, and by publishing the same three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, the first of said publications and each of the other notices to be made, served and posted, at least, thirty days before the time of said meeting, that all persons interested may then and there appear, and shew cause, if any they have why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of said Petition and Order thereon.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

GOLD' PATENT

PREMIUM OVENS,

For Families, Boarding Houses and Hotels.

THE subscribers having purchased the right of making and vending this Oven, now offer it to the public, and respectfully invite all, to call and examine for themselves. The reputation of this oven is fully established in New York, Philadelphia, and various other places, both city and country. At the last Fair of the American Institute, by the use of principles previously secured by the Patentee, it was so improved, that on *actual experiment* and without *hesitation* it received the first Premium; altho it had to compete with one made SINGLE by a gentleman who had gained much celebrity for his improvements.

ADVANTAGES OF THIS OVEN OVER SINGLE ONES.

1st. *In Durability.* It is of Russia iron and double; the two being so locked together and braced in numerous places between the parts, that its strength is sufficient to sustain the weight of 500 pounds, and in the opinion of good judges will last 20 years

2d. *Economy.* The confined air, which occupies about the space of one inch between the two, is so perfect a non-conductor, that much less fuel is necessary.

3. *Uniformity.* The baking and roasting is even, and in weather of the extremest heat or cold *always* the same. Therefore, is not liable to the objections to single and reflecting ovens.

4th. *Pleasantness.* The external brightness of this remains from year to year.

5th. *Health and comfort.* It is used in the summer without heating those near it.

6th. *Economy united with Health.* As the heat escapes only at the bottom; it is sufficiently intense (by closing the fire place) to warm the feet of a circle of persons as well as by a kitchen fire, besides being always ready to bake, roast, boil or fry. NATHAN WINSLOW & CO.
May 11, 1837.

The above for sale by the subscriber who is agent for the article. W. E. GOODNOW.

Also,—SHEET LEAD, SHEET IRON, ZINC, &c. constantly on hand for customers,
Norway, June 3, 1837.

Great Bargains in *SHOES.*

A PRIME assortment of Misses and Ladies Kid Slippers just received and for sale by the subscriber, from 75 cts. to $1 00 pr pair. Also, Morocco, Prunella, and other Shoes for Ladies and children,—cheap.

LIKEWISE, Gentlemen's thin BOOTS, for $4 00 pr. pair, together with thin Shoes and Slippers proportionably cheap for cash,—Warranted.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, June 27, 1837. 3w&eopt816

PURIFY THE BLOOD!

DR. HOFFMAN'S CELEBRATED

Vegetable Pills.

THIS celebrated medicine has been in use in Germany for a great number of years, by the most celebrated Physicians; and are pronounced superior to *any Family Medicine* ever introduced into that country, for the cure of dyspepsy, indigestion, jaundice, head-ache, heart-burn, sickness of the stomach, acidity, faintness, loss of appetite, flatulence, costiveness, piles, weakness of the limbs, dizziness, palpitation of the heart, slow bilious fever, stupor, and all those very afflicting complaints connected with difficulty of the digestive organs, and derangement in the functions of the liver, and all impurities of the blood.

The above PILLS were originally prepared by Dr. HOFFMAN, professor of *Materia Medica* in one of the German Universities, and used by him with wonderful success.

A Physician, in a letter addressed to a friend says, "I have much pleasure in subscribing to the efficacy of Dr. Hoffman's VEGETABLE PILLS, as I have experimentally tried them in upwards of five hundred cases, and always with wonderful success." The proprietors are in possession of numerous certificates of their virtues, but a simple trial will prove their best recommendation. Suffice it to say, that persons who have used them declare, that they would not be without them on any consideration. None are genuine unless signed "Stephen Thayer" in his own hand writing.—Price 50 cents a box.

Note.—Persons using the above Pills, will receive much aid by taking the "Grand German Restorative or Vegetable Bitters" three times a day in water or wine.

Great German Restorative or

Vegetable Bitters.

The above Bitters were originally prepared by the celebrated Dr. Hoffman, of the city of Cologne, in Germany, from whom the proprietors obtained the recipe, in Dr. Hoffman's own hand writing.

These Bitters have long been celebrated in Germany, for their peculiar virtues, which have induced the proprietors to introduce them into this country. For correcting the bile and restoring digestion, they are universally acknowledged to be superior to any thing of the kind ever offered to the public.

Price, large bottles $1; small do. 50 cents.

W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, May 12, 1837. tf 40

For Sale,

THE FARM formerly owned by the late EZEKIAH PIKE. It is situated 2½ miles from the Court House in Paris, Maine,—consists of about 175 acres of land of excellent quality, suitably divided into mowing, tillage, pasture and wood-land—on which is about one thousand rods of good Stone Wall. The buildings are a two story House—Barn 100 by 30 ft.—2 fifty feet Sheds. A good well for the House, and an excellent aqueduct with an abundant supply of water for the Barn. The Orchard is beautiful and thrifty, and of choice engrafted fruit.

Said farm is well watered and under good improvement—cuts about 50 tons of good English Hay, and has pasturage for 50 head of cattle, and it is probably one of the best SHEEP farms in the State. There is also on said farm a *first rate Mill Privilege.*

TERMS.—One fourth Cash, and the residue in three, nine, and twelve months. Enquire of

SIMON S. STEVENS, or
R. K. GOODENOW.
Paris, Maine, July 19, 1836. 49

It is believed that, for the last six or eight years, *Wool* has been grown on said farm amounting, annually, in value to from $150 to $200

DOCTOR MARSHALL'S

Aromatic, Catarrh & Headache

SNUFF.

THIS Snuff is superior to any thing known, for removing that troublesome disease, the Catarrh, and also a Cold in the Head, and a Headache. It opens and purges all obstructions, strengthens the glands, and gives a healthy action to the parts affected. It is perfectly free from any thing deleterious in its composition—has a pleasant flavor, and its immediate effect, after being used, is agreeable.—*Price, 50 cts. per Bottle.*

DOCT. MARSHALL'S

Vegetable Indian Black PLASTER.

THIS Plaster is unrivalled for curing Scrofulous Swellings, Scurvy Sores, Lame Back, and Fresh Wounds. Pains in the Sides, Hips and Limbs; and seldom fails to give relief in local Rheumatisms. If applied to the side it will cure many of the common Liver Complaints, and if applied to the neck in season, it will cure the Quinsy The virtues of the Plaster have been witnessed by thousands of the most respectable individuals in the States of Vermont and New-York, who have tested its efficacy. —*Price, 25 cts per Box.*

DOCT. BENSON'S

VEGETABLE

JAUNDICE ELIXER.

For Indigestion, Jaundice, Bilious Complaints, Costiveness, Dysentary, Headache, and all diseases arising from a bad state of the blood

This ELIXER is useful at all seasons of the year, particularly in the Spring, in removing JAUNDICE and Bilious complaints, caused by sudden changes of the atmosphere, colds, &c. which have a direct tendency to produce diseases of the Liver, Lungs, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels, Skin, &c It is also calculated to remove the local obstructions of the capillary vessels, and produce a new and healthy action of the whole system, changing the skin in a short time after taking it, from a swarthy, sickly color, to a healthy, beautiful and florid complexion—*Price, 37½ cts.*

All of the above just received and for Sale at the Oxford Bookstore. by W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway Village, Oct. 24, 1836. tf11

NEW AND VALUABLE PATENT

TRUSS.

THE subscriber is aware that there is a number of kinds of Trusses already before the Public, but from experience in using number of them himself, and from the testimony of others that have worn them, he was induced to believe that a Truss better adapted to the wants of that portion of the community that have the misfortune to have a Hernia or Rupture might be made, and by the help of a kind Providence he believes that he has been enabled to invent a Truss preferable to any other now known. It is decidedly the safest and easiest to wear; and is a secure barrier against the escape of the Viscera without in the least degree endangering the adjacent spermatic cord. From the credit that they have already gained in the last year where they have been used, and from the certificates of numbers who have been cured by wearing them, and from the recommendations of Surgeons and Physicians who have seen them, and the general approbation that the Truss has received for a number of miles around in every direction from this place, the subscriber can, with confidence, offer them to an enlightened public, believing that all that is necessary to secure for them in all places wherever they are offered for sale, that approbation they merit, is their sale.

Six days is sufficient to satisfy any person of their superiority—and that time will be allowed to every one who buys a Truss, to return it if he choose.

Persons at a distance can obtain a Truss to fit, by sending the number of feet and inches they measure round, and on which side the Truss is to be applied.

A few of the many Certificates that the subscriber has in his possession, are inserted below, and others sufficient to satisfy the most incredulous, can be shown by his Agent.

Brattleboro, Sept. 1836. ISAAC THOMPSON.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Isaac Thompson, Sir—Having had occasion, during many years, to use Trusses for Hernias, for my patients and for myself, I am satisfied by examining and using yours, with Conical application, secured as it is by an ingenious adjusting Spring and Lock, is both easier to the wearer, and more likely to effect permanent cures, than any patent or other kind with which I have ever been acquainted, and wish you, sir, and all those who need Trusses, all the success in the use of yours, which their excellent construction is calculated to effect.

Vernon, Dec., 1836. CYRUS WASHBURN, M. D.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—I have not forgot my promise I made to you when I bought the Truss, that if it did effect a cure I would send you a certificate. Now sir, I have the satisfaction in being able to send you a statement. In the month of March my Hernia became so bad I was unable to labor. Feeling some alarmed about my situation, I went up to Keene to see if Dr. Twitchel could do any thing to help me. On making my case known to him, he advised me to go to Brattleboro and get one of Thompson's Trusses—said it was the best he knew of, and thought I should receive immediate relief by wearing it. I made the application in March, and wore the Truss about eight weeks. On examining, I was satisfied that I was cured; but the Truss being easy to wear, I kept it on about four weeks longer, and then took it off and have had no occasion to wear it since. Respectfully yours,

Winchester, N. H. Sept. 1836. WM. CARLTON.

I hereby certify that on commencing haying this season, I was afflicted with a Hernia, which became so painful that I was obliged to quit work. I applied one of Thompson's Patent Trusses, with which I was enabled to labor easily, and found no more inconvenience in wearing it than in wearing my stockings. In three weeks I was perfectly cured, laid aside the truss and have had no recurrence of hernia since.

Brattleboro, Vt. Aug. 18 6. G. A. HALE.

Mr. Thompson, Sir—The trusses go well, having sold five. You say in your note by Mr. Lewis, that if I have no objection you wish to make use of my name in your bills or advertisements. Now, Sir, as far as it is of use, you have it. Having tried several trusses of various kinds, found no relief. But putting one of yours on the first of April last, in four weeks was entirely cured, and have not had occasion to wear any since; and I do not hesitate to say that in my opinion they will, by the blessing of God, effect a permanent cure. Yours in haste,

Greenfield, Mass. Sept., 1836. JR. M. AMSDEN.

For Sale, at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW, Agent for the State of Maine.
Norway, January 2, 1837. 1y28

Commissioners' Notice.

WE, the subscribers, having been duly appointed by the Hon Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate within and for the County of Oxford, to recieve and examine the claims of creditors to the estate of

PHINEAS STEVENS,

late of Rumford, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the third day of May last past are allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we shall attend to that service at the office of Lyman Rawson in Rumford in said county, on Monday the second and twenty-third days of October, and the twentieth day of November next, from one to five of the clock in the afternoon of each of said days.

Dated at Rumford, July 17, 1837.

ALVAN BOLSTER, } Commissioners
SPENCER DRAKE, } on said estate.

SEED BEADS.

JUST received at the Oxford Bookstore, a prime assortment of Seed Beeds. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway-Village, July 20th, 1837. 6w50

Sheriff's Sale.

OXFORD, ss:—Taken on Execution the same having been previously attached on the original writ and will be sold at public vendue on Saturday the second day of September next at one o'clock P.M. at the dwelling house of Otis Conant in Dixfield in said County of Oxford, all the right in equity which Esek Randall has or had, the last of February last past, of redeeming a certain piece of land situated in Carthage in said county, the same being under Mortgage to Ephraim Woodman, Esq. for the sum of one hundred dollars. Further particulars will be made known at the time and place of sale. PETER AUSTIN, Dept. Sheriff.
July 10, 1837.

AARON BURR.

MEMOIRS of Aaron Burr, just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by W. E. GOODNOW.

Also, Quitclaim Deeds, and Town Orders.

Important Information!

TO PERSONS AFFLICTED WITH THE FOLLOWING COMPLAINTS, viz:

SCORFULA, Leprosy, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire Fever Sores, even when the bones are affected. White Swellings, Violent Eruptions after measles, Scurvey, Foul Festering eruptions, Pimpled and Carbuncled faces, Sore Eyes, Sore Legs, Scald Head, Ulcers, Venerable Taints when Mercury has failed, and *all disorders* arising from an impure state of the *Blood* and *Humors*—are assured that

DR. RELFE'S

Botanical Drops!

Continue Unrivalled, for the Prevention, Relief and Cure of all these complaints,—In proof of which, read the following

☞Remarkable cure of a cure of 12 years standing.

Extract of a letter. Sir—"My leg, which before did not look like a human limb, is now healed up, (after resisting every other application for 12 years!) Previous to taking your Relfe's Botanical Drops, I had given up hope of relief."

Another Case. An Agent writes—"There is a person taking the Botanical Drops, evidently with the greatest advantage." He declares, to use his own words, 'Its doing wonders for him,' and is, as it were, 'snatching him from the grave.'

Numerous instances have occurred where persons were pining away a miserable existence, nothing they could procure affording them permanent relief, until they had made use of the above invaluable Medicine.

DUMFRIES' REMEDY FOR

The Piles!

One of the best and most thorough remedy known for this troublesome complaint. It has more perfectly answered the purpose for which it is intended than any other now in common use, as it affords immediate relief, both from the disorder itself, and its accompanying symptoms of pain in the loins, vertigo, headache, loss of appetite, indigestion and other marks of debility.

☞ Price $1 for both articles—Ointment and Electuary—or 50 cents when but one only is wanted.

, None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway. For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Cornhill and Hanover Streets, near Concert Hall, Boston—and also by his special appointment, by S. CROCKETT & Co., Paris-Hill, and SMITH & BENNETT, and W. E. GOODNOW, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Large discounts to those who buy to sell again. No31e5poy

DR. BRANDRETH

WANTS no college, no institution, no monopoly, no charter; he being quite satisfied to rest on the patronage of the public for the success of his grandfather's *VEGETABLE UNIVERSAL PILLS*, established in England, 1751.

On the 18th day of May, 1835, these now truly celebrated Pills were first made known in the United States, although in Europe they had been previously before the public nearly a century. The American public naturally viewed them with suspicion, but as on trial they were found what they professed, it was soon displaced by the greatest confidence. Many persons who have commenced with them under the most trying circumstances of bodily affliction, when every other means and medicine had proved altogether unavailing, have been restored to health and happiness from their use, and the consequence is, they are now recommended by thousands of persons whom they have cured of Consumption, Influenza, Colds, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Headache, Pains, and a sense of fullness in the back part of the head, usually the symptoms of Apoplexy, Jaundice, Fever and Ague, Bilious, Scarlet, Typhus, Yellow, and Common Fevers of all kinds, Asthma, Gout, Rheumatism, Nervous Diseases, Liver Complaint, Pleurisy, Inward-Weakness, Depression of the Spirits, Ruptures, Inflamation, Sore Eyes, Fits, Palsy, Dropsy, Small Pox, Measles, Croup, Coughs, Quincy, Hooping Cough, Cholic, Cholera Morbus, Gravel, Worms, Dysentary, Deafness, Ringing Noises in the Head, King's Evil, Scrofula, Erysipelas, or Saint Anthony's Fire, Salt Rheum, White Swellings, Ulcers, some of 30 years standing, Cancers, Tumors, Swelled feet and legs, Piles, Costiveness, all Eruptions of the Skin, Frightful Dreams, Female Complaints of every kind, especially obstructions, relaxations, &c.

8000 TESTIMONIALS have been received from individuals of the highest respectability.

Although Doctor B. has enumerated by name the above diseases, he is nevertheless of opinion with his grandfather, the late celebrated Dr. Wm. Brandreth, that there is only ONE DISEASE, an impurity of the blood, which by impeding the circulation brings on inflamation, and consequent derangement in the organ or part where such impurity of the blood settles; and that it is he different appearance which this inflamation or derangement puts on, that have caused medical men to designate such appearances by various names, but which are in fact only the same disease, with more or less virulence.

This sale of these pills has been so extensive that in the city of New York, about one fourth of the population have used them.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore, by
W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Feb. 28th, 1837. eopt29

Particular Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber on Book account are hereby notified that a settlement must be had immediately;—and all indebted by Note that is due, or will be due by the first of August next, must pay the same on or before that day, or they will be subjected to cost.

The subscriber is called upon loudly to pay his debts and therefore is obliged to call upon those indebted to him to make immediate payment.

JOSEPH CUMMINGS, Jr.
South Paris, July 11, 1837. 49

Wool Growers take Notice and save your Cash!

JOHN MAYALL solicits from the public their particular attention to his reduced prices of Manufactoring and Cloth Dressing the ensuing season His Machinery and experience in the business are such that he flatters himself he shall be able to meet the wishes of the public. All kinds of Woolen Cloths and W. I. Goods will be given in exchange for Wool.

☞Further information may be obtained by applying to J MAYALL, his Agents or hand-bills.

Wool manufactured at the halves.—Sattinett Warp furnished for 9 cents per yard.

Gray, May 20, 1837. 3m 44

JOHN E. STACY,

Attorney-at-Law,

Dixfield, Me.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last will and testament of

JOHN STACY,

late of Porter in the county of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs.—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to GEORGE STACY.
Porter, August 1, 1837. 52

SCHOOL BOOKS.

A Good assortment. Traders and School Teachers supplied by the dozen on reasonable terms.

W. E. GOODNOW.

PAPER HANGINGS.

A new assortment of PAPER HANGINGS just received and for sale at the Oxford Bookstore. W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, July 11, 1837. tf

DR. Wm. EVANS'

Camomile & Aperient Pills.

A prime article just received at the Oxford Bookstore.
June 27, 1837. tf 46

Money Wanted!!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, whose bills are of SMALL amount, are respectfully requested to PAY THE SAME IMMEDIATELY, or make them LARGER, and much oblige, W. E. GOODNOW.
Norway, Feb. 4, 1837. tf 29

P. S. Cash will be very thankfully received on the accounts LARGE BILLS and notes NOW DUE.